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APPLICATION NO.	F	ILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.	
09/752,959	959 01/02/2001		Uwe Hansmann	DE9-1999-0077	9951	
47049	7590	08/15/2005	EXAMINER		INER	
FERENCE 409 BROAI			KYLE, CHARLES R			
PITTSBURG				ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER	
				3624	3624	
				DATE MAIL ED: 08/15/2005		

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

	Application No.	Applicant(s)				
	09/752,959	HANSMANN ET AL.				
Office Action Summary	Examiner	Art Unit				
	Charles Kyle	3624				
The MAILING DATE of this communication app Period for Reply	ears on the cover sheet with the c	orrespondence address				
A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION. - Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.13 after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication. - If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply - If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period w - Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).	36(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timed within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from a cause the application to become ABANDONE	nely filed s will be considered timely. the mailing date of this communication. D (35 U.S.C. § 133).				
Status						
1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 10 M	ay 200 <u>5</u> .					
2a)⊠ This action is FINAL . 2b)□ This	action is non-final.					
• •						
Disposition of Claims						
 4) Claim(s) 1-17 is/are pending in the application. 4a) Of the above claim(s) is/are withdraw 5) Claim(s) is/are allowed. 6) Claim(s) 1-17 is/are rejected. 7) Claim(s) is/are objected to. 8) Claim(s) are subject to restriction and/or 	vn from consideration.					
Application Papers						
9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.						
10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.						
	Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a). Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).					
11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Ex						
Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119						
 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f). a) All b) Some * c) None of: 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received. 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)). * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received. 						
Attachment(s)	_					
1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)	4) 🔲 Interview Summary Paper No(s)/Mail Da					
3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date		Patent Application (PTO-152)				

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DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

Claim 17 recites the limitation "said debit activity" in line 3. There is insufficient antecedent basis for this limitation in the claim.

The Claims have been examined to the best of the Examiner's ability given the ambiguities.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 1-5, 8-9 and 15-17 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over US 6,029,150 Kravitz in view of US 6,023,689 Herlin et al.

As to Claim 1, *Kravitz* discloses the invention substantially as claimed, including in a method of payment in a purchasing action (Col. 12, lines 49-51) performed by means of an electronic communication device (Col. 11, lines 57-60) between a customer using said electronic

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communication device (Col. 12, lines 45-49) and a provider offering goods or services (Col. 12, lines 51-54), steps of:

building up a connection between said customer and said provider via a communication channel of said communication device (Col. 12, lines 45-51);

upon receipt of a purchase order from said customer (Col. 12, lines 49-51), issuance of an electronic bill by said provider and transmission of said electronic bill to said customer Col. 12, lines 51-54);

upon acknowledgement of said electronic bill by said customer transmission of a money transfer order from said customer to a payment provider (Col. 12, lines 56-59; Col. 12, lines 15-22);

execution of said money transfer order by said payment provider by debiting an account of said customer (Col. 12, line 60 to Col. 13, line 12);

sending a receipt of payment to said customer and forwarding said receipt of payment to said provider offering goods or services (Col. 13, lines 13-26).

Kravitz does not specifically disclose the newly recited limitation of identity authentication of a customer by a telecommunications provider. Herlin discloses this limitation at Col. 2, line 10 to Col. 3, line 42. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Kravitz with the telecommunications company identity authentication disclosed by Herlin because this would facilitate secure payment, as set forth by Herlin at Col. 10, line 40 to Col. 12, line 30.

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Concerning Claim 2, Kravitz discloses money transfer order execution after authorization of the customer at Col. 7, lines 19-45. See also Col. 29, line 19 to Col. 32, line 54 for details of authorization.

With respect to Claim 3, *Kravitz* discloses authentication by a communication provider via a service channel at Col. 12, line 55 to Col. 13 line 11 and Col. 29, lines 10-17.

With respect to Claim 4, Kravitz discloses authentication before transmission of a money transfer order at Col. 25, line 30 to Col. 27, line 23.

With respect to Claim 5, Kravitz discloses authentication after transmission of a money transfer order at Col. 29, line 18 to Col. 32, line 53.

With respect to Claim 8, Kravitz discloses the use of an Internet connection at Col. 11, lines 50-60.

As to Claim 9, Kravitz discloses the invention substantially as claimed. See the discussion of Claim 1. Kravitz does not specifically disclose the use of a GSM communication device having an SIM. Herlin discloses this limitation in a mobile phone used for business applications at Background of the Invention. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Kravitz to use the mobile phone disclosed by Herlin because this would provide secure communication of business transaction data.

As to Claim 15, see the discussion of Claim 9, and *Herlin* further discloses the use a SIM sand an IMSI for authentication at Col. 2, lines 21-40. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify *Kravitz* to perform authentication using the SIM and IMSI of *Herlin* because this would facilitate secure payment, as set forth by *Herlin* at Col. 10, line 40 to Col. 12, line 30.

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Claims 16-17 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over US 6,029,150 Kravitz in view of US 6,023,689 Herlin et al and further in view of US 2002/0111164 Ritter.

As to Claim 16, Kravitz further discloses that a payment provider maintains accounts for customers at Abstract, at least. Kravitz does not specifically disclose that the payment provider is a telecommunications company. Ritter discloses this limitation at 46. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Kravitz to use the capabilities of a telecommunications company to maintain accounts disclosed by Ritter because such companies transfer account data and were technologically "savvy" enough to establish account maintenance systems and procedures.

As to Claim 17, *Ritter* further discloses billing for debit activity as part of a telecommunications company bill at para. 46. See also paras. 22-80.

Claims 6-7 and 10-13 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over US 6,029,150 Kravitz in view of US 6,023,689 Herlin et al and further in view of US 6,574,314 Martino.

With respect to Claim 6, see the discussion of Claim 1. *Martino* discloses use of a service (data) channel for transmission of transaction data fro a data transaction server at Col. 23, lines 35-59. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to use the service channel of *Martino* to transmit the transaction data of *Kravitz* because this would transmit transactions data without using valuable voice channel bandwidth.

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With respect to Claim 7, see the discussion of Claim 1. *Martino* discloses use of a voice channel at Col. 7, lines 30-43. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify *Kravitz* to use a voice channel so as to perform simple verbal placement of payment instructions and follow on information.

With respect to Claim 10, Kravitz discloses the invention substantially as claimed. See the discussion of Claim 1. Kravitz does not disclose limitations relating to use of voice and service channels for transmission of the payment related documents. Martino discloses the use of two channels (Col. 7, lines 19-43) in a cellular system (Col. 3, lines 52-59) for transmission of payment related documents (Col. 23, lines 35-59). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Kravitz to use the two channel cellular implementation of Martino because this would provide a familiar payment device having the capability of simultaneously presenting data (on screen 20, Fig. 5A) and allowing voice communication (via handset 54, Fig. 5A), thus relieving a user from having to switch between channels for different types of information. See Martino at Col. 7, lines 30-43.

With respect to Claim 11, Kravitz does not specifically disclose authentication via a service channel. Martino discloses this limitation at Col. 20, line 56 to Col. 21, line 4 and Col. 7, lines 27-34. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Kravitz to include the data channel authentication of Martino because this would provide transactions security without using valuable voice channel bandwidth

With respect to Claim 12, see the discussion of Claim 10 and *Kravitz* further discloses computer program product at Col. 13, line 65 to Col. Col. 17, line 67.

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With respect to Claim 13, Kravitz discloses computer program product databases at Col. 13, line 65 to col. 17, line 67. Official Notice is taken that computer readable media are stored on computer readable media. Examples include cache, memory, fixed disks, and removable media. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to use such media to store the computer program product databases to store important data.

Claim 14 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over US 6,029,150 Kravitz in view of US 6,023,689 Herlin et al and US 6,574,314 Martino and further in view of EP 0 940 783 Fitzgerald et al.

Kravitz discloses the invention substantially as claimed. See the discussion of Claim 12. Kravitz does not specifically disclose storage of program product on a cell phone chip. Fitzgerald discloses this limitation at paras. 30 and 31. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Kravitz to use such a chip because this would make possible execution of program to perform payments processed by both Kravitz and Fitzgerald.

Response to Arguments

Applicant's arguments with respect to the claims have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

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Conclusion

The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

US 2001/0005840 A1 *Verkama* cited for its additional disclosure of authentication by a telecommunications provider of a customer making a purchase using a SIM. See paragraph 10.

Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Charles Kyle whose telephone number is (571) 272-6746. The examiner can normally be reached on 6:30 to 3:00.

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If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Vincent Millin can be reached on (571) 272-6747. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

crk August 10, 2005 Examiner Charles Kyle

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